

101. *Nisoniades juvenalis* Fabr. Raleigh, Tryon, Cranberry. March' April, and August.  
102. *Nisoniades petronius* Lint. Cranberry, between June and October.  
103. *Nisoniades naevius* Lint. Raleigh. May 26, 1906.  
104. *Pholisora catullus* Fabr. Generally distributed. Early March to early September.  
105. *Pholisora hayhursti* Edw. Beaufort (on coast). June 24, 1903. Common.  
106. *Eudamus pylades* Scud. Generally distributed. Middle of April to early August.  
107. *Eudamus bathyllus* Sm. and Abb. Generally distributed. Late March to early September.  
108. *Eudamus lycidas* Sm. and Abb. Raleigh, Tryon, Cranberry. May, June, and August.  
109. *Eudamus cellus* Bd. and Lec. Tryon. May, June, and July.  
110. *Eudamus tityrus* Fabr. Generally distributed. Late March to early October.  
111. *Eudamus proteus* Linn. Wilmington (extreme SE.), Raleigh, Tryon. July, September, and October. Seemingly rare.
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## A New Ant Lion-fly from Arizona.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

During the past few years the described species of American Myrmeleonidæ have nearly doubled. The greater part of the increase, however, has been in one genus—*Brachynemurus*. The species I now add belongs to the genus *Glenurus*, of which there was previously but one species,—*G. grata*,—a large and handsome form from Florida, and some points on the Gulf Coast.

I dedicate this new species to its collector, Dr. Snow, whose energy and perseverance have made the collection of insects of the University of Kansas one of the great collections of the country.

### *Glenurus snowii* n. sp.

Face black in middle, yellow on sides and under the eyes, black above antennæ; vertex pale with black marks, a transverse line from eye to eye, a median stripe widened in front and divided behind, and a black spot in the yellow each side near eye; antennæ yellowish-brown, basal joint partly black; palpi black, basal joints mostly yellowish; pronotum dull black, with a narrow median yellow stripe and a short indistinct yellowish streak in each side; rest of thorax black, with a median yellow

line throughout posterior margin of mesoscutellum, a transverse line connecting lateral lobes and an elongate spot each side near middle, yellow; apex of metascutellum and a spot on each side lobe are yellow; abdomen black, a minute yellow spot on middle at base of segments 4 and 5; 6, 7, and 8 faintly yellow on the posterior margin. Wings hyaline; hindwings with a large black apical mark, much like that of *G. gratus*, but its inner margin is irregular and prolonged on middle, and leaves three pale spots, the apical one containing a minute dark dot. Between the subcosta and radius is a series of black spots nearly reaching to base of wing, and the longitudinal veins are marked interruptedly with black. The forewings are marked all over with black spots; the posterior apical margin is faintly black, and there are two large irregular subapical spots connected together, and a large spot on the middle of the posterior margin. There is a series of spots, more or less connected, between the subcosta and radius, also between median and cubital veins, several on the posterior margin and many small ones elsewhere on the wings, especially beyond the large subapical spots. Nearly all of the veins are marked with black, the cross-veins mostly in the middle.

There are 7 cross-veins before origin of the radial sector in the forewings, only 1 in the hindwings; about 12 branches to the radial sector in the forewings.

Expanse 74 mm.

One specimen from the Baboquivari Mountains, Arizona (Snow). Professor Snow informs me that he has another specimen.

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## Discovery of Blood-sucking Psychodidae in America.

BY D. W. COQUILLETT.

Among the members of the family Psychodidae the genus *Flebotomus* (or *Phlebotomus*, as it has been unwarrantedly amended) is the only one known to partake of the blood of man and other animals after the manner of mosquitoes. Up to the present time this genus has been recorded only from the southern part of Europe. Its occurrence on the western continent is now herewith recorded for the first time. In the summer of 1905 Mr. H. S. Barber captured two specimens of an undescribed species on Plummer's Island, Maryland, and in the following year Messrs. Barber and E. A. Schwarz collected specimens of a second species in Guatemala, in both of which localities the blood-sucking propensities of the females were fully demonstrated. Both of these species differ from